

as disastrous to the interests of the Territory and the Union, and to all parties in a correct position before the world;'

'Now, therefore, as it is agreed by the said Governor and the undersigned the members of Lawrence, now assembled, that the matters in dispute are settled as follows, to-wit:

'We, the said citizens of said Territory, protest that the said demands were made without our knowledge or consent; but if any of our citizens were engaged, we pledge ourselves to aid in their punishment; and we do not share in them; that we have no knowledge of the previous present or prospective existence of any organization in the said Territory for the resistance of the laws, and that we have not done, and do not propose, to resist the laws of the United States in any case; and that we do not propose to aid in the execution of the laws, when called on by proper authority, in the Town or vicinity of Lawrence, and that we will use all our influence in preserving the peace and quiet, and in the safety of our citizens, as we have been ready at any time to aid the Governor in securing a peace for the execution of such process. Provided, however, that if these laws are obeyed, there is one that shall be sufficient to compel them. They do not care for the Union, and the conservative men of the South who are here, and those who are here, in this Territory are here of their own choice, and that he has not any authority or legal power to do so, nor will he exercise any such power, and that he can rest on any decision of this Southern State, who is his master, that it is his master; and that we do not herein express any opinion as to the validity of the enactments of the Territorial Legislature.'

(Signed) WILSON SHANNON,
C. ROBINSON,
J. H. LANE.

To Charles Robinson and J. H. Lane: You are hereby authorized and directed to take such measures, and by the aforesaid force induce your command, such measures for the protection of the persons and the preservation of the persons and property of the people of Lawrence and vicinity as in your judgment shall best secure that end.

(Signed) WILSON SHANNON.

Lawrence, Dec. 9, 1855.

THE PEACE—ITS CHARACTER AND PROBABLE DURATION.

Tuesday, Dec. 10, 1855.

We have no wish to utter a word against the personal courage of any man or set of men, but we cannot dismiss the conviction that the adjustment which seems to have been made was a mutual concession from mutual fears, and is one of those acts of wisdom which require settling against the grain. Both now believe that they have achieved something in the settlement, and both parties still feel security in the ultimate result; the one thinking that Kansas is safe; the other, that she is not.

For a series of months we have learned that the invaders had the most ominous misgivings as to the result of their attack. There never has been in Lawrence, at any time during the progress of their march, more than 700 men armed and more than 4000 armed.

It is my own part, I never saw more than 200 on parade.

There are not more than 200 Sharp's rifles in the Territory; the remainder are armed with shot guns, Western rifles, and other nondescripts, shot-guns, bows, arrows, and the like.

From the first day of the battle of Lawrence, torturing the brains of invader or plucking the fancy of would-be warrior who wanted a gun that would do more than half the battle.

And yet it has been quite current in the country and throughout the nation's capital, and the awful stories about Sharp's rifles have risen like myths before the disturbed imaginations of these Missourians. These invaders have been in the habit of robbing into the Territories, almost daily, and bearing off the property of people, real citizens from violence, have been heard and again frantic of violence and outrages, and have gone back unmoleded. This time they expected to overrun the Territory without opposition; to Lynch severals of the leaders of the Free State party; to destroy property about Lawrence, and burn down the city.

Gen. Pomeroy arrived in New York last evening from Kansas, having left the city he abominated City of the Dead, and had arrived in the city of the living.

The following statement of the state of affairs in the Territory, Gen. P., it will be remembered, was captured by Atchison and taken to their camp, where he was kept a close prisoner for two days.

This is not good news, but not a hit better than we deserved to have.

By the good management of Gen. Edmonson, a civil war was prevented; but the greatest credit goes to the Free State men.

As far as I can get, and on the strength of what I am still to do, come to Lawrence; and if he does so, he will be removed of course. The fire-eaters talk of presenting him a petition at Westport, and certainly they desire him.

Whiffield, they would march over an d—about 10 miles from Kansas. We would like to have it so; but that we have experienced every kind of trouble, and that such a hope is better than the hopes of making the world a better place.

The same inveterate policy which repealed the Fugitive Slave Law is sleepless and at work. If these marauders remained within the borders of the United States, they would have a legal excuse for doing so; and they then found themselves outgoverned, they saw the danger. But their efforts were not in vain. They saw the wisdom and moderation of Holman and the Free State men of Lawrence and Kansas Territory have prevented it thus far, but to come again, and in a shade that is darker than ever. The Pro-Slavery party will never give up its efforts to re-establish the Slave Power in the South, and the Southern Slave party will never give up its efforts to re-establish the Slave Power in the South.

That is the reason why the South is in the grip of the Slave Power.

They are to be pitied, but let me mark my words: Unless Congress!

preserves Kansas from this hostile invasion.

They are to be pitied, but that will bring the country in a flame, and endanger the Union!!

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Our Philadelphia Correspondence.

PHILADELPHIA, December 31.
It is the last day of the year, and Congress, though it has been trying for a month, is not yet organized. The Clerk (Philip) the notorious) acts as a sort of presiding officer, and what order is observed is due to the mutual forbearance of the members. I do not know that they have got just as well as if they had had a Speaker. Some members had to make their *debut* and doubtful ones to define their position; party lines had to be drawn; things generally to crystallize; and then all had to be put in their places, so that nothing could be done but to do the same on the motion to elect a speakerman as on any other question. I am inclined to think that there has been less difficulty this last month, and that the country is better off than if the House had been duly organized. Thus far the Pennsylvania delegation has occupied quite a prominent place in the proceedings of the House. One of our members appears as a candidate for the Speakership, another as leader of the Adminis- trative party, and a third as the author of a new method of settling the slavery question.

M. Fuller is the candidate for the Speakership. He is from the Lazaretto district, and has been a member of the Nebraska Know-Nothing. But he had not been long in his place till he had to coquet with the South for the Speaker's chair. This he did for awhile under the nose without exciting the suspicion, or at least without losing the confidence, of his colleagues; but, finding that he made slow progress toward the goal of his ambition by operating in secret, he struck out boldly and made a bold bid for the Southern votes. He declared himself in favor of admitting new States into the Union with or without slavery, opposed to the restoration of the Missouri Compromise line, and again all agitation of the slavery question. This elicited warm compliments from the Southern men; but it brought him none from that quarter; while Todd of Ohio, Garrison, decided that if he had known such were the sentiments of his colleague, he would have let his right hand with its socket never have cast a vote for him. Mr. Edic expressed himself to the same effect, and both these gentlemen forthwith transferred their support to Mr. Banks. Mr. Fuller still stands as the candidate of the pro-slavery "Twelfth section" Know-Nothing; but he has disengaged his political brains out, and will hereafter be classed among the unprincipled dunces. He will be "of no account," as aunt Chloe said of the Lincolns, after this election is over.

J. Quincy Jones, from the Boston County district, is the member who enjoys the most popularity in the House for his moderation. He has been a friend and a good debater, but likes proslavery in his view of the policy of Congress over the Territories—so ultra, indeed, that as Clingman, of North Carolina, took occasion to say that he differed from the gentleman of Pennsylvania in the extreme view he took of the want of power in the people of the Territories to prohibit slavery before presenting themselves for admission into the Union. This is the real in Mr. Jones's character, however, which qualified him chiefly for the prominent place he occupies in his party.

Mr. Broome, the new member from the 14th district of this City, is the successor of the now deceased existing difficulties growing out of the slave question. This included the novel one of *compromises*, and a complaint, which all precedents of proceeding had hitherto overlooked, that the slaves of the Territories had been a burden to the nation; that Congress should submit to the Judges of the United States Supreme Court (consisting, as it remained, of five slaveholders and four pro-slavery men) three questions concerning the right of slaveholders to take their slaves into the Federal Territories and the right of Congress to establish or inhibit slavery in those Territories, and all agree to be governed and concluded by the extra-judicial opinion which those Justices should pronounced. Mr. Greeley, in his speech, had said, "I would rather see him in the Supreme Court by saying he 'would rather run along with his dinner.' " The proposition was received with a laugh, and the now National Know-Nothing took his greatest glee in dimensions. It is generally understood that Mr. Broome will never set the river on fire.

Mr. Millward brought himself before the House, and before the people, by the discovery of a "miser's nest." His colleague, Mr. Pearce, a new member, had asked him "how he would like to be chairman of the Engraving Committee," and had added "a good thing might be made of it"; and Mr. Millward, choosing to take him literally, gave him the chair. He had been a member of the House before the House and chasing him with an attempt at bribery. Florence and others of that hideous tribe to turn the party to account, by crying "shame!" but the House refused to be indignant, and only laughed, and Mr. Millward had his labour for his pains. A friend at my elbow, one of Mr. Millward's constituents and one who has had opportunities of knowing him, suggests that if Pearce had been in earnest, and had adduced satisfactory proof that "a good thing could really be made of it," enough would have been said, Banks would have had Mr. Millward's vote, and the House would never have had to go to the ballot box.

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Mr. Tyson, of this city, was one of the gentlemen who turned from the anti-slavery cause after the development of character made by that member; and since that time he has been voting for Mr. Banks; though there was some complaint in the papers on Saturday, that his vote had been wasted in one or two critical ballots. It is to be hoped that this was the result of some cause susceptible of a satisfactory explanation, and that it indicated no swerving of original purpose. Mr. Tyson has not enjoyed a flattering reputation with the Northern people, and has been considered a retrogressive conservative, and as such old fogey. His conduct at Washington, thus far, however, has been satisfactory, and it is to be hoped that at this critical juncture of affairs he will show himself worthy of the position he occupies. If he should exceed his antecedents as far as did his cautious predecessor, he will, without going very far, to be sure, do much to command himself to the good-will of the rest of his constituents.

Mr. Hickman, of Chester County, has excited a good deal of disquietude among his friends by his course in voting for Richardson for Speaker. Mr. Hickman is a Democrat who was sent from a strong anti-slavery Whig district by the aid of Know-Nothingism; and yet, from the day he first took his seat down to this hour, he has been voting for Mr. Banks, the anti-slavery and slaveholding, for the leader of the Northern Know-Nothingites. For Speaker, Mr. Hickman may not choose to repeat his action in this matter as a test of his sonorousness upon the general question, but other people do no regard it, and they speak of it accordingly. It is said that he will show himself all right when the question comes up on the admission of Reeder, and it is to be hoped that the event will justify the statement, but it will require something more than that to vindicate his consistency in acting with the men who are now laboring to exclude Reeder from his seat and make Kansas a slave state. The one who sends Mr. Hickman to Congress is one of the most thoroughly anti-slavery men in the State; it is to be earnestly hoped that they will yet find in their delegate a man who will properly represent their sentiments.

David Barclay, a new member from the interior, who was elected as an anti-Nebbraska Democrat, has also been voting for Richardson, and it would seem from a speech he has been making that he is ready to go the full length of his party in favour of slavery.

Mr. Told of Carlisle, is a man of a different stamp. He has got it plain, and has said so far with entire frankness and clearness that he is a democrat sent to Congress from the north.

The other new man from this State has pursued, in conformity with what was expected of them Bradshaw, Robt., Enos, Campbell, Green, Robbie, Covell, Knight, Ritchie, Purvis, Allison and Dick.

John Caldwell, of course, supports Richardson.

A speech which I have heard described by one of his political associates as "very effective one for a maiden speech" was but little noticed by a correspondent of one of the Democratic papers.

Caldwell, who is the counsel of the radical State Bank, is a man of a rampant advocate of the views of our Southern brethren. He argues in a gesticulating manner, like a wild, chaffish,时髦的 [fashionable] lecturer.

On the whole, we have not had a bad delegation in Congress, all things considered. A few years ago, a great majority of our members were either pro-slavery or slaveholders; now, nineteen out of the twenty-five are

there as avowed anti-slavery men, and most of them thus bear the seal of trial pretty satisfactorily. This shows progress. Who knows, if your geographical position were the same as ours, with upwards of 300 miles of slave border, and a larger resident slaveholding population than any other Free State, that the State of New York would be in as bad a case as Pennsylvania?—*Continued.*

Judge Jordan made return to Pennsylvania. Williamson's writ for false imprisonment, of which I wrote to you some time ago, that the act complained of was a violation of my right as Judge of the United States Circuit Court; that the prosecutor and himself were both residents of the city of Philadelphia, and that the rights of suitors and public business would be injured by his attendance at the trial in another county; and, moreover, that there was an informality in the writ (the informality consisting in the insertion by the Prothonotary of the redundant word "upon" in the case); and upon these grounds he allowed the writ to stand. Our members appear as a candidate for the Speakership, another as leader of the Administrative party, and a third as the author of a new method of settling the slavery question.

M. Fuller is the candidate for the Speakership. He is from the Lazaretto district, and has been a member of the Nebraska Know-Nothing. But he had not been long in his place till he had to coquet with the South for the Speaker's chair. This he did for awhile under the nose without exciting the suspicion, or at least without losing the confidence, of his colleagues; but, finding that he made slow progress toward the goal of his ambition by operating in secret, he struck out boldly and made a bold bid for the Southern votes. He declared himself in favor of admitting new States into the Union with or without slavery, opposed to the restoration of the Missouri Compromise line, and again all agitation of the slavery question. This elicited warm compliments from the Southern men; but it brought him none from that quarter; while Todd of Ohio, Garrison, decided that if he had known such were the sentiments of his colleague, he would have let his right hand with its socket never have cast a vote for him. Mr. Edic expressed himself to the same effect, and both these gentlemen forthwith transferred their support to Mr. Banks.

Mr. Fuller still stands as the candidate of the pro-slavery "Twelfth section" Know-Nothing; but he has disengaged his political brains out, and will hereafter be classed among the unprincipled dunces. He will be "of no account," as aunt Chloe said of the Lincolns, after this election is over.

J. Quincy Jones, from the Boston County district, is the member who enjoys the most popularity in the House for his moderation. He has been a friend and a good debater, but likes proslavery in his view of the policy of Congress over the Territories—so ultra, indeed, that as Clingman, of North Carolina, took occasion to say that he differed from the gentleman of Pennsylvania in the extreme view he took of the want of power in the people of the Territories to prohibit slavery before presenting themselves for admission into the Union. This is the real in Mr. Jones's character, however, which qualified him chiefly for the prominent place he occupies in his party.

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Mr. Greeley, in his speech, had said, "I would rather see him in the Supreme Court by saying he 'would rather run along with his dinner.' " The proposition was received with a laugh, and the now National Know-Nothing took his greatest glee in dimensions. It is generally understood that Mr. Broome will never set the river on fire.

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